SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

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FRIENDLY SOCIETIES AND MEDICAL INSTITUTES IN VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.

THE following letter has been received by the Chairman of the Council of the British Medical Association from the officers of the Victorian Branch. It gives a consecutive account of the controversy forced upon the medical profession in Victoria by a combination of the friendly societies in the State.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION (VICTORIAN BRANCH).

Medical Society Hall, E. Melbourne.

Dear Sir,

I have been directed by my Council to forward to you an account of the dispute still existing between lodge medical officers and friendly societies in Victoria.

For many years the conditions under which lodge medical officers worked were very unsatisfactory, more particularly with regard to the rate of remuneration, which was as low as 6s. per member (including wife and children), while the average for the State was about 14s.; there was no income limit, and it was a well-known fact that some of the richest men in Victoria were mean enough to avail themselves of the medical benefits at this low rate; the mileage rate was inadequate; and the lodge medical officers were under the domination of the lodge secretary. In order to ameliorate these conditions the profession throughout Victoria were organized until over 90 per cent. of the legally qualified medical practitioners in Victoria were members of this Branch.

In December, 1913, a conference was held between the doctors and lodge representatives, at which the doctors set out their views and arguments for increased remuneration. In July of the following year a further conference was held, and a subcommittee of five chosen from the British Medical Association and the Friendly Societies Association met to consider the matter and report to a further conference. In the meantime war broke out, and the consideration of the matter was postponed to a future date.

In March, 1917, the matter was revived by the British Medical Association and various conferences were held, but no agreement was arrived at; the lodge medical officers therefore, to the number of 98 per cent., tendered their resignations, to take effect as from January 31st, 1918.

During this year various efforts were made by the State Government to effect a settlement on behalf of the Friendly Societies Association by proposals of arbitration, but the Council of the British Medical Association contended rightly that the rate at which they agreed—namely, 20s. in the town, and 26s. in the country—was a concession made to the less remunerated classes of the community, and that the medical men themselves were the only persons who should say what that amount of concession should be and to whom that concession should be granted. Consequently the Council refused all proposals to arbitrate. Threats by State Parliament failed to deter the Council from its determination.

The Parliament therefore appointed a Royal Commissioner to investigate the matter in dispute, and in his finding he granted to the medical officers virtually all that they had asked from the beginning.

Both sides to the dispute thereupon offered to accept the finding of the Royal Commission, but the Council of the British Medical Association insisted that the medical institutes which had been established since the resignations had been submitted in order to supply medical attendance of inferior quality and at sweating rates should be abolished, and that the staffs of pre-existing institutes should be reduced to their former strength. This the friendly societies refused to accede to, and they have persisted in their attitude to this date, partly, as they assert, as it would be an interference with their legal rights to establish institutes, and partly because their members have been bound by legal agreement to support the institutes for three years. Thus a deadlock was reached.

In order that such institutes may be able to pay their way out of contributions received from lodge members, as many as six thousand patients are placed on one doctor's list, and the rate of remuneration to the doctor in some instances is as low as 4d. per visit or consultation. The friendly societies who have met the British Medical Association in conferences have almost unanimously volunteered the information that the establishment of institutes has proved a dismal failure from the standpoint of medical treatment, but the President of the Friendly Societies Association has quite recently openly stated that it is their intention to persist with institutes as a measure for keeping the doctors' fees down to the lowest possible level.

Quite recently two of the nineteen friendly societies have agreed to turn down the institutes absolutely and to accept only British Medical Association medical practitioners for their medical officers.

At a recently held conference of institute officials and of friendly societies a motion to hold a further conference with the British Medical Association was rejected, and two resolutions were adopted—namely, to request Parliament to appoint whole-time State health officers, to whose duties should be added that of attendance upon friendly society members, particularly in the country districts; that a representative of the Associated Institutes should be sent immediately to England to secure one hundred doctors to act as medical officers, with a tempting offer of £1,000 per annum with extras for midwifery and surgery. Apart from our interests in this matter, it would be as well that medical practitioners in England for their own protection should be apprised of the duties entailed in the attendance upon an unlimited number of lodge patients, most of whom are chronic cases. Those that they have secured recently are daily resigning because they find themselves incapable of complying with the unfair terms of their agreements.

My Council would be glad if you could assist it in any way which might suggest itself to you to prevent any influx of medical practitioners from England to these institutes, which are solely for commercially exploiting the labours of the medical men.—Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) C. STANTON CROUCH,
Secretary.

(Sgd.) J. RAMSAY WEBB,
President.

(Sgd.) J. W. DUNBAR HOOPER,
Hon. Secretary.

(Sgd.) W. R. BOYD,
Chairman of the Organization Committee.

September 17th, 1919.

Association Notices.

BRANCH AND DIVISION MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

KENT BRANCH: MAIDSTONE DIVISION.—Dr. A. C. Black, Honorary Secretary (Strettit Place, East Peckham, Paddock Wood, Kent), gives notice that a meeting of the Division will be held at the West Kent Hospital, Maidstone, on January 5th, at 3.15 p.m., when an address will be given by Mr. N. Bishop Harman, F.R.C.S., on some ocular conditions causing "pink eye."

NOTTINGHAM DIVISION.—The Nottingham Division cordially invites members of the Midland Branch of the Association to be present at a British Medical Association lecture to be given at 64, St. James's Street, Nottingham, on Wednesday, January 7th, 1920, at 4 p.m. Dr. Bernard Hart, Physician for Mental Diseases, University College Hospital, London, will lecture on modern methods of treatment in functional nervous disorders.

SURREY BRANCH.—The Honorary Secretary of the Surrey Branch (Dr. Cecil P. Lankester, 1, Rectory Place, Guildford) fears that some members of the Branch had to pay excess postage on a circular recently sent out; he much regrets the mistake.

INSURANCE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Conference with the Minister of Health.

SIR,—I am sure the profession must feel very appreciative and deeply gratified at the very able and complete way in which the deputation from the Insurance Acts Committee laid its views upon the matter of remuneration before the Minister of Health. Judging from the report in the SUPPLEMENT of December 13th, there was only one side to the controversy. The Minister's reply was a very feeble and disappointing exhibition. From his comments on Dr. D'Ewart's lucid figures for work done by insurance practitioners in Manchester in 1913 and 1918, it would appear that he was rather startled, and he naïvely remarks that the figures "seemed to show that the insured persons in Manchester, at any rate, had been led to expect a better service from the same doctors if treated as private patients rather than as insured ones, and if this were so, it was a matter of grave concern." Dr. Addison's deduction is not quite obvious, but what the figures have amply proved is, that the present capitation fee was even at the inception of the Act totally inadequate.

During the first year of the operation of the Act the Manchester doctors treated their insurance patients in the way they had hitherto treated their private patients. They were promised by the Panel Committee that as far as could be foreseen the remuneration would be 2s. per attendance and 2s. 6d. a visit. At the end of the year, after a drastic cutting down of the attendances and visits to an average for all practitioners and payment restricted to that average or less, the doctors were paid round about 60 per cent. The floating sixpence was entirely swallowed up, and, more than that, the chemists were short by many hundred pounds. The chemists strove to recover this sum from the doctors. After a long controversy the matter was settled, several doctors being heavily surcharged. This object lesson was not lost upon the medical men of Manchester. It was clearly demonstrated that the Government had never intended to pay for a service equal to a private practitioner service. The coat had to be cut according to the cloth, and the Government are now getting what they are paying for—a mere mockery of a service.

Some of Dr. Addison's arguments against the remuneration asked for by the deputation are puerile. We are reminded that old age pensions, unemployment benefits, and cash benefits under the Insurance Act may be increased, and we must be made to contribute towards these in a lessened remuneration, although we are compelled, with the rest of the community, to contribute as taxpayers. It is quite on a par with an employer, in considering an appeal from an employee for an increase in wages, to remind the employee that he has had to be at the expense of a luxurious Rolls-Royce for his wife and a thoroughbred hunter for his daughter, and to hope that his workman will contribute towards them.

Dr. Addison has it in his hands to make the service an efficient and contented general practitioners' service, but I fear he has not the courage. What prospects of success will he have with those large developments of public medical service which he speaks of setting up in the future unless he has a contented profession to work them? No amount of coercive regulation will obtain anything but a travesty of a service, and a Ministry of Health blighted at its birth.—I am, etc.,

Manchester, Dec. 14th. ALEX. FRASER.

The Minister's Arguments.

SIR,—Truly we live in strange times, and I suppose it is owing to this fact that we have had such a strange code of ethics thrust upon us as that enunciated by Dr. Addison in his reply to the Insurance Acts Committee on December 4th last.

I refer to the paragraph of the report where he says—

He felt that the members of the deputation ought to be informed of the proposals immediately before the Government in regard to old age pensions, unemployment benefit, and extension of cash benefits under the Health Insurance Acts which involve expenditure of very large sums of Exchequer money. He said that the present claim for an increase in doctors' remuneration must be considered in conjunction with these other large items of expenditure.

Is not this an amazing argument to bring forward for cutting down the proposed remuneration of panel doctors? Why must the doctor's claim for an increase be considered with other expenditure? Ought it not rather to be considered on its merits? Is there any equity or justice in looking at it from any other point of view? Why not put it the other way about? Has Dr. Addison or anybody else told these other applicants for increased remuneration or increased grants that their claims must be considered alongside of the doctors' claims? "I don't think."

Let us put it like this. If I am owed 13s. 6d. by the Government, why should I take 12s. or 12s. 6d. in settlement of my account because another man was owed 20s.? And, by the way, have the doctors ever yet received 100 per cent. of what was owing to them for the insured persons on their lists? The answer is in the negative. Every poor little village club in the old days could pay to the uttermost farthing what they agreed to pay, while a powerful Government department cannot do so because, forsooth, they cannot keep a proper list of those who are on the doctors' panels. What an indictment of Government methods!

Dr. Addison further on draws a distinction between the percentage increases in wages of the labouring classes and the case of men in the Civil Service with incomes comparable with the income of the average general practitioner. He makes the statement that the increase to the former (the working class) "must almost inevitably go in actual expenditure of food." I think he will find, if he makes inquiries in the proper quarters, that much of the increase in working men's wages has gone to increasing the comfort of the home, in better clothes, and in amusements. Do not think, Sir, that I am objecting to this; on the contrary, I am very glad to know that the working classes are able to enjoy more of the amenities of life than ever they did before.

But where does the doctor's increased remuneration go? Not all in food or in luxuries, but very largely in increased wages, increased cost of drugs and instruments, increased expenses of locomotion, and in everything connected with the carrying on of his profession. These are expenses which are not incurred by the civil servant with similar income.

We have been told that munition workers in many cases were paid more than they earned. The medical profession is not out for overpayment; they are anxious to earn what they are paid, and they consider a good case has been made out for a capitation fee of 13s. 6d.—I am, etc.,

Steeple Claydon S.O., Bucks, Dec. 14th. PHILIP L. BENSON.

Insurance Remuneration.

SIR,—Those of us who have followed the communications between the representatives of the medical profession and the Minister of Health, must be struck by the futility of a meek and empty-handed supplicant approaching a politician with the desire of obtaining just recognition from the Government. I use the word "meek" in view of the humble dignity with which our repreprésentatives have asked for a wage which the great majority of us consider to be quite inadequate, when we have to meet the continually soaring prices, wages, and educational fees; and I say "empty-handed" as we are an unarmed and unorganized body, and our representatives show no sign of firm and dignified determination to decline service for an inadequate fee.

The Minister, on the other hand, states that a capitation fee of 13s. 6d. would mean a heavy increase in expenditure, and asks from where it is to come. He proceeds to address the profession in a manner he would not dare to adopt to

the insured person, for the very good reason that the insured person is neither meek nor empty-handed. He is thoroughly organized and can command many votes. The demands of this organized class have already to be heavily subsidized and their just increase (100 to 150 per cent.) of wages to be paid, and they are to be paid by us, the unorganized class, and at the same time we are to be deprived of the means of paying for these achievements of organized labour. It is for us to trim our sails accordingly, and insist on a just balance. It cannot be said that the medical man has not the spirit and good faith to work both mentally and physically for his fees—and that, after a long and expensive education. Moreover, he is on duty the whole twenty-four hours, and for seven days in the week; but how in the future will he be able to keep and educate his son into the same profession?

We are told plainly by Dr. Addison that we cannot have the sum we ask for, because there is no money to pay it! Not because it is not a fair, just, and well earned fee.

The suggestion made by Drs. Cox, Simons, and Evill, that the money should be raised by increased contribution from the insured person is a very just one, in that the insured and subsidized person is, in the first place, going to receive more and more medical benefit and skilled treatment for his subscription, and secondly, he is well able to afford it.

But apart from the source of the funds, the very low figure of the capitation fee put forward by our representatives should be very firmly demanded, and their statement that it is the lowest acceptable fee should be strongly supported by a firm refusal of service for anything less than this already inadequate fee. The fee would become even lower in view of the loss of capital which would be sustained if the new regulation with regard to the transfer of practices be agreed to by the profession.—I am, etc.,

Eastbourne, Dec. 7th. A. DEANE.

DEVON INSURANCE COMMITTEE.

AT a meeting, on December 1st, of the Devon Insurance Committee at Exeter, Dr. NOY SCOTT (Plympton) moved a resolution declaring that the time had arrived when doctors and chemists serving under the Act should receive a substantial addition to the fixed payments now made for their services. Mr. TAYLOR (Torquay) seconded the resolution. Mr. ROWSELL (Exmouth) stated that the panel doctors and chemists were negotiating with the Ministry of Health for revised terms in the coming year. Mr. SPRAGUE (Okehampton) thought the depreciation in the currency was a sufficient argument why the scale should be raised. He believed a national saving could be effected by the establishment of a State medical service. Mr. YOUNG (Teignmouth) was willing that doctors and chemists should be adequately paid, but objected to the phrase in the resolution, "substantial addition," without having more precise details than had been given. Dr. SCOTT, on appeal, consented to alter his resolution to "fair and adequate payment." He pointed out that during the war the doctors had the nation in their hands, and if they had "down tools" everything would have been given them that they asked for. But the doctors took the patriotic course and refrained. Mr. ROWSELL pointed out that in whatever form the resolution was carried the Ministry of Health would see to it that neither the doctors nor the chemists were overpaid. The resolution was agreed to.

EXEMPTION OF NON-MANUAL WORKERS.

THE Ministry of Health draws attention to the fact that any non-manual worker whose remuneration is at a rate between £160 and £250 a year and who desires to claim exemption under the National Insurance Act, 1919, should make his claim not later than December 31st, 1919. The appropriate form of application is obtainable at any post office. Until exemption has been granted the weekly contributions required to be paid in respect of the employed person are at the ordinary rate (7d. for men, 6d. for women), and if exemption is not claimed within the time allowed the person will thereafter remain subject to compulsory insurance under the normal conditions.

Naval and Military Appointments.

ROYAL NAVAL MEDICAL SERVICE.

THE following appointments are announced by the Admiralty: Surgeon Commanders J. C. F. D. Vaughan to the *Adamant*, J. A. Forrest to the *Courageous*. Surgeon Lieutenant Commanders H. W. Nicholls to Malta Hospital, A. H. Joy to the *Kinsha*. Surgeon Lieutenants W. P. Vicary to the *Europa*, additional, 3rd Royal Marine Battalion; A. G. McKee to the *Vernon*. Surgeon Lieutenant (temporary) C. L. I. Wilton to the *Victorious*.

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Majors to be temporary Lieut.-Colonels whilst specially employed: J. L. Wood, O.B.E., A. S. Littlejohns, D.S.O. (substituted for notifications regarding these officers in the *London Gazette*, October 29th, 1919).

The notification in the *London Gazette* of August 14th, 1919, regarding Major C. R. Millar, D.S.O., is cancelled.

Brevet Lieut.-Colonel R. B. Ainsworth, D.S.O., to be temporary Lieutenant-Colonel whilst specially employed, October 31st, 1919 (substituted for notification in the *London Gazette*, November 14th, 1919).

Captain S. M. Hattersley, M.C., to be temporary Major whilst specially employed.

To be acting Majors: Captains A. P. O'Connor, M.C., temporary Captain S. W. Allworthy (from April 18th to August 4th, 1919), T. D. Inch, O.B.E., M.C. (February 25th, 1918, substituted for notification in the *London Gazette*, July 25th, 1918), C. Clark, D.S.O., P. H. Wells, M.C. (from March 20th to April 28th, 1919, and from May 11th to September 26th, 1919), temporary Captains W. Brown, A. W. Rattrie, M.C., R. S. Morshead, M.C., W. J. Oliver, J. R. Pate, J. G. M. Sloane, J. S. Lloyd (April 7th, 1919, substituted for notification in the *London Gazette*, September 3rd, 1919), R. S. Gibson, M.C., A. P. Saint, M.C.

Captain E. Jamieson resigns his commission.

Captain J. Biggam, M.C., is seconded for service with the Egyptian army.

Captain L. R. Shore, M.C., is placed on the half-pay list on account of ill health caused by wounds.

Temporary Captain E. R. Hunt relinquishes the acting rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

Temporary Captain R. T. Grant and Captain J. Y. Moore, O.B.E., relinquish the acting rank of Major.

H. W. Wookey, late Major C.A.M.C., to be temporary Major.

The name of temporary Captain C. H. B. Booth is as now described and not as in the *London Gazette*, December 4th, 1919.

Captain A. W. Raymond, M.C., resigns his commission (October 11th, 1919, substituted for notification in the *London Gazette*, October 3rd, 1919).

Captains from S.R. to be Captains: L. M. Routh, February 5th, 1918, but not to reckon for pay or allowances prior to November 1st, 1919, with precedence next below E. A. Sutton; C. H. G. Penny, November 23rd, 1918, but not to reckon for pay or allowances prior to November 25th, 1919, with precedence below L. B. Clarke.

The notifications regarding the following officers which appeared in the *London Gazette* of the dates indicated are cancelled: Captain and Brevet Major A. G. J. MacIlwaine, C.I.E. (July 1st, 1919), Captain G. P. Taylor, D.S.O., M.C. (July 11th, 1919).

Late temporary Captains to be temporary Captains: C. Sullivan, M.C. (seniority from November 2nd, 1915), J. Elliott (seniority from July 7th, 1916), R. C. Phelps (seniority from August 20th, 1915), D. R. C. Shepherd (seniority from December 9th, 1917), O. 3. Kellett (seniority from June 13th, 1915), J. Monroe (seniority from November 6th, 1916), A. C. Greenwood (seniority from April 6th, 1916), E. C. A. Smith (seniority from August 2nd, 1915), M. J. Houghton (seniority from February 12th, 1917), D. Cowin (seniority from August 20th, 1915), D. J. Stokes, M.C. (seniority from November 26th, 1914).

To be temporary Captains: T. E. Dobbs, J. B. Morrison, late Captain C.A.M.C., H. T. O'Neill, H. C. Hopkinson, A. F. Wyatt, N. W. Furey, late Captain C.A.M.C., H. Morell, late Major C.A.M.C., I. N. Mitchell, late Captain C.A.M.C., L. H. Woods.

To be temporary Lieutenants: E. J. Hynes, D. M. O'Dwyer, W. C. McKee, F. Formosa, J. F. P. Gallagher, F. T. Allen, D. P. Fitzgerald, L. V. Coghlan.

The following relinquish their commissions on ceasing to serve with the British Red Cross Society in France, and retain their honorary rank: Temporary honorary Lieut.-Colonel L. N. Robinson, temporary honorary Majors C. G. Jarvis, C.M.G., and E. H. Hicks.

Captain V. J. Perez from S.R., and temporary Captain H. J. Bensted, M.C., to be Lieutenants and to be temporary Captains, but not to reckon for pay or allowances prior to November 1st, 1919, precedence next below J. D'A. Champney and H. J. Davidson respectively.

The following officers relinquish their commissions: Temporary Lieut.-Colonel G. Moorhead. Temporary Majors and retain the rank of Major: S. W. Patterson, C. U. Laws (on ceasing to serve with the Northumberland War Hospital). Temporary Captains and are granted the rank of Major: A. R. Elliott, K. Black, R. H. Stevens (substituted for notification in the *London Gazette*, October 8th, 1919). Temporary Captains on transfer to the I.M.S.: A. C. Craighead, C. J. L. Patch, M.C. Captains and retain the rank of Captain: G. Collins, E. Ashby, J. F. Barr, H. F. Strickland, W. Raffle, R. C. Verley, A. B. Brook, W. R. Thomas, C. R. Taylor, O.B.E., S. A. Hall, T. T. Rankin, F. W. Chamberlain, H. Webb, H. Sheldon, W. Messer, A. W. Kendall, J. A. Powell, J. D. Yule, R. B. Eadie, W. H. Thomas, F. C. Ormerod, A. R. C. Doorly, D. J. Thomas, W. McC. Conley, G. S. Phillips, E. L. K. Sargent, G. A. Varian, J. J. O'Neill, A. Binning, J. Warnock, O.B.E., W. C. S. Wood, A. McCawley, J. J. Reynolds, M.C., D. C. P. Taylor, H. Sheasby, B. E. Wall, G. A. Wyon, J. Simpson, D. D. Farquharson, J. B. Milton, G. Hadfield, J. L. Torley, J. R. Wylie, J. B. P. McLaren, D. McVicker, E. G. Bunbury, H. L. W. Woodroffe, G. W. Bury, A. B. Jones, H. Thorp, J. J. Moriarty, C. W. C. Harvey. On account of ill health contracted on active service: H. A. Colwell, T. H. Wilkins, K. S. Melvin, J. H. Askins. Temporary honorary Captains: W. R. Thomas (May 16th, 1915), N. M. Keith (January 22nd, 1919). Temporary honorary Lieutenant T. S. Evans on ceasing to serve with British Red Cross Hospital, Netley, and retains the honorary rank of lieutenant (April 7th, 1919).

ROYAL AIR FORCE.

MEDICAL BRANCH.

Flight Officer J. Prendergast to be Flight Lieutenant.

The following officers relinquish their temporary R.A.F. commissions: Wing Commander R. H. Mornement, O.B.E., on return to naval duties (October 30th, substituted for notification in the *London Gazette*, November 7th). Flight Lieutenant J. D. Bangay (Surgeon Lieutenant R.N.) on return to naval duties. Flying Officer H. J. Swan on expiration of contract.

Transferred to unemployed list: Captains F. C. Morgan, C. L. McDonogh, J. P. Doyle, T. M. Davies.

The notification in the *London Gazette* of November 21st concerning Captain L. A. Walker is cancelled.

OVERSEAS CONTINGENTS.

SOUTH AFRICAN MEDICAL CORPS.

The following relinquish their commissions on ceasing to be employed: Temporary Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel M. G. Pearson, O.B.E., and retains the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Temporary Major C. M. Murray, D.S.O., and retains the rank of Major. Temporary Captain (acting Major) H. R. Mullins and is granted the rank of Major. Temporary Captains E. G. Lunney, M. B. Lawrie, M.C., and H. E. H. Oakley, and retain the rank of Captain.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Captain J. B. Hanafin, C.I.E., to be Major, August 1st, 1919.

The following officers have retired from the Service, with effect from the dates indicated: Colonel J. Crimmin, V.C., C.B., C.I.E., February 25th; Lieut.-Colonel Sir W. J. Buchanan, K.C.I.E., M.D., June 7th; Lieut.-Colonel W. Vost, M.B., August 26th; Lieut.-Colonel H. E. Drake-Brockman, F.R.C.S.E., September 8th.

The services of Major O. A. R. Berkeley-Hill, M.D., have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

Major A. D. Stewart, M.B., appointed Health Officer, Imperial City, Delhi.

The services of Captain R. B. Lloyd, M.B., have been replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Lieut.-Colonel G. Tate, M.B., Civil Surgeon, Simla East, has been granted privilege leave for six months, with effect from November 12th.

Captain E. S. Phipson, D.S.O., M.B., Health Officer, Simla, appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon, Simla East, in addition to his own duties.

Colonel J. B. Smith, C.B., appointed to be an Honorary Physician to the King.

SPECIAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Major A. Edington relinquishes his temporary commission on ceasing to be employed with the Union Imperial Service, December 31st, 1917, and is granted the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel (substituted for the notification in the *London Gazette*, June 27th, 1918).

Captains relinquish the acting rank of Major: J. R. Crolius, J. A. Pridham, M.C., O. H. Mavor, H. R. Friedlander, T. C. Storey, M.C., R. F. Fagan, A. F. L. Shields, V. Wiley.

Captain to be acting Major: W. McM. Chesney, M.C. (June 21st, 1919, substituted for notification in the *London Gazette*, September 3rd, 1919).

Captains relinquish their commissions and retain the rank of Captain: M. J. Burns and D. Henigan (on account of ill health contracted on active service), R. D. Lawrence (on account of ill health).

Lieutenants to be Captains: E. S. Davies, P. G. Quinton, C. G. Coombs, W. Young, H. Wands, J. S. McL. Gray, R. P. Smith, F. Lyth, W. V. Robinson.

GENERAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Major J. E. Carter is granted the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on ceasing to be re-employed.

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Lieut.-Colonel S. M. Sloan relinquishes his commission on account of ill health contracted on active service, and retains the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major (acting Lieut.-Colonel) J. M. Duncan, T.D., relinquishes the acting rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on ceasing to be specially employed.

Captain (acting Colonel) L. D. B. Cogan, D.S.O., reverts to the acting rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, with precedence from January 1st, 1917, on vacating the appointment as A.D.M.S.

Captain (acting Major) H. H. B. Cunningham to be Major.

Captain Y. T. G. Moore to be Major.

Captains (acting Majors) relinquish the acting rank of Major on ceasing to be specially employed: J. H. Robinson (July 22nd, 1918, substituted for notification in the *London Gazette*, August 23rd, 1919), J. P. Milton, J. G. Morgan, M.C., G. Davidson, W. Goldie, M.C., A. M. Jones (July 15th, 1919, substituted for notification in the *London Gazette*, October 20th, 1919), N. Hodgson, L. Rawes, R. R. Powell, H. W. Spaight.

1st London Sanitary Company.—Lieutenant G. Whittaker to be Captain.

4th London General Hospital.—Captain A. J. Jex-Blake is restored to the establishment.

5th London General Hospital.—Captain J. M. Wyatt is restored to the establishment.

1st Northern General Hospital.—Captain (acting Major) N. Hodgson relinquishes the acting rank of Major on ceasing to be specially employed and remains seconded.

2nd Northern General Hospital.—Captain (acting Major) R. A. Veale relinquishes the acting rank of Major on ceasing to be specially employed.

Sanitary Service.—Major (Brevet Lieut.-Colonel) H. Stott relinquishes his commission on account of ill health, and retains his rank.

3rd Scottish General Hospital.—Major J. D. Comrie is restored to the establishment. Captain (acting Major) R. A. Fleming relinquishes the acting rank of Major on ceasing to be specially employed.

4th Scottish General Hospital.—Captain (acting Major) J. R. Riddell relinquishes the acting rank of Major on ceasing to be specially employed.

3rd Southern General Hospital.—Major E. Mallam and Captains G. R. Girdlestone and G. H. R. Holden are restored to the establishment.

5th Southern General Hospital.—Captain M. D. Wood is restored to the establishment.

1st Western General Hospital.—Captain (Brevet Major) K. W. Monsarrat is restored to the establishment.

TERRITORIAL FORCE RESERVE.

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

Major H. A. Ballance, K.B.E., C.B., from 1st Eastern General Hospital, Captain W. H. Willcox, C.B., C.M.G., from 3rd London General Hospital, and Captain H. Burrows, C.B.E., from 5th Southern General Hospital, to be Colonels.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Major Sir Berkeley G. A. Moynihan, K.C.M.G., C.B., from 2nd Northern General Hospital, to be Major, and is granted the honorary rank of Major-General.

The announcements regarding the following officers which appeared in the *London Gazette* of the dates indicated are cancelled:—Majors: C. B. Whitehead (January 9th, 1919), D. G. Campbell (December 31st, 1918), H. E. Corbin (January 16th, 1919).

VOLUNTEER FORCE.

County of Aberdeen R.A.M.C.(V.).—Temporary Captain J. O. Wilson and temporary Lieutenant R. A. Slessor relinquish their commissions and are granted the honorary rank of Captain and Lieutenant respectively.

Berkshire R.A.M.C.(V.).—Temporary Lieutenant J. T. R. Miller relinquishes his commission and is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

City of Bristol R.A.M.C.(V.).—Temporary Captain F. E. Peake relinquishes his commission and is granted the honorary rank of Captain.

City of Edinburgh R.A.M.C.(V.).—Temporary Captains relinquish their commissions and are granted the honorary rank of Captain: H. Hay, M. McLarty, D. Halliday-Croom.

Cornwall R.A.M.C.(V.).—Temporary Captain A. J. Little relinquishes his commission and is granted the honorary rank of Captain.

Glamorganshire R.A.M.C.(V.).—Temporary Major E. A. Evans and temporary Lieutenant H. Davies-Jones relinquish their commissions and are granted the honorary rank of Major and Lieutenant respectively.

Lancashire R.A.M.C.(V.).—Temporary Captains J. J. M. Dowzer, J. E. Healey, W. O. Piper, and J. D. McVean and temporary Lieutenants J. Orr and F. J. Baildon relinquish their commissions, the four former being granted the honorary rank of Captain and the two latter the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Montgomeryshire R.A.M.C.(V.).—Temporary Captain W. R. Williams relinquishes his commission and is granted the honorary rank of Captain.

Northamptonshire R.A.M.C.(V.).—Temporary Captains A. W. Cooke and C. A. Linnell relinquish their commissions and are granted the honorary rank of Captain.

North Riding R.A.M.C.(V.).—Temporary Captain R. Cuff relinquishes his commission and is granted the honorary rank of Captain.

Oxford R.A.M.C.(V.).—Temporary Lieutenant J. A. H. Mogg relinquishes his commission and is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Staffordshire R.A.M.C.(V.).—Temporary Captain G. M. Fox and temporary Lieutenant W. T. Shields relinquish their commissions and are granted the honorary rank of Captain and Lieutenant respectively.

Wiltshire R.A.M.C.(V.).—Temporary Lieutenant W. T. Briscoe relinquishes his commission and is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

QUEEN MARY'S ARMY AUXILIARY CORPS.

Auxiliary Section, R.A.M.C. attached.—Recruiting Medical Controller J. V. Christie, M.B., and Medical Official A. H. Chapman relinquish their appointments.

APPOINTMENTS.

BAILEY, Francis W., D.S.O., T.D., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond., Lecturer in Anaesthetics to Dental Students in the University of Liverpool.

DAVIS, E. D. D., F.R.C.S., Surgeon, Nose, Throat, and Ear Department of Charing Cross Hospital.

BRISTOL EYE HOSPITAL.—Honorary Surgeon: E. H. E. Stack, B.A., M.B., B.C.Cantab., F.R.C.S.Eng. Honorary Assistant Surgeon: Arthur E. Iles, M.B., B.S.Lond., F.R.C.S.Eng., O.B.E.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.—Medical Officer in charge of Electro-therapeutic and Massage Department: J. Wilson, L.R.C.P.Edin. and L.S.M.A. Clinical Assistants, Surgical Out-Patients: S. C. Fitzpatrick, M.B., B.S.Melb., D. D. Pinnock, F.R.C.S., H. E. Gibson, M.D.Oxon. Clinical Assistant, Skin Department: Miss Gowers, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The charge for inserting announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is 6s., *which sum should be forwarded with the notice not later than the first post on Wednesday morning in order to ensure insertion in the current issue.*

DEATHS.

RATTRAY.—At Bursah, Mesopotamia, on November 27th, suddenly, Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm MacGregor Rattray, M.B., D.S.O., R.A.M.C., second son of the late Andrew M. T. Rattray, M.D., and Mrs. Rattray, Portobello, Midlothian.

TAYLOR.—On December 21st, at 54, Glenloch Road, Hampstead, fortified with all the rites of the Church and after seven years of suffering most patiently borne, Charles Louis Taylor, for many years Assistant Editor of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, only son of the late Dr. Charles Taylor of Peterhead, N.B., and very dearly-loved husband of Mary Taylor, in his 71st year. R.I.P. No flowers, by request. Friends, please accept this as the only intimation.

DIARY OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Date.		Meetings to be Held.
		JANUARY.
5	Mon.	Maidstone Division, West Kent Hospital, 3.15 p.m.
6	Tues.	London: Scrutiny Subcommittee, 2.30 p.m.
7	Wed.	Nottingham Division, 64, St. James's Street, Nottingham, 4 p.m. Lecture by Dr. Bernard Hart: Modern Methods of Treatment in Functional Nervous Disorders.

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